

THE SOMERSET HERALD.

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TUESDAY, JULY 27 1847,

Vol. 5.—No. 37

THE ORPHAN'S LAMENT.

BY A WOOD NYMPH.

Alas! friendless and alone,
Life's stormy path I tread;
My hopes of other days are gone,
My friends are with the dead!

I once had home and kindred dear,
But now, alas! they're gone;
And never more shall greet me here,
Affection's kind, sweet tone!

Not one cheering voice imparts
A comfort to my mind;
For there beats no kindred heart
In union with mine.

Why am I doomed to misery,
When pleasure once was mine?
Ah! happiness, why didst thou flee,
And leave me to repine?

Oh! happy, joyous days of bliss,
Will ye no more return
To give this aching bosom peace?
Are ye forever gone?

Gone, alas! forever gone,
Are those joyous hours!
Faded, like rays of the setting sun,
Or summer's fairest flowers!

Through the dark vale of future years,
No gleam of hope I see;
No star amid the gloom appears,
To light my destiny!

Letter from Jack Downing.

Downingville, away down East,
in the State of Maine, July 6, '47.

MR. GILES & SEATON: My Dear Old Friends: My letter to you on board the steamboat on Long Island Sound was cut off so short by the bell's ringing for us to get ready to go ashore, that I didn't get half through telling you the talk I had with the President that day; and we've had so much talk since, and seen so much on the journey, that I shant be able to tell you one-half nor a quarter on't in a letter. It would take a whole book to give you a good notion of the whole story. But the President will be back to Washington before you can get this letter, for he started to go back last Saturday; so you can get the whole account of the journey from him. He'll be delighted to set down and tell you all about it; for he's been amazingly pleased with the whole journey, from top to bottom. He's been on his high-heeled boots all the way. Instead of growin' more stoopin' by bowing so much; it seems as if he stood straighter than ever. He told the Governor, in his speech at Augusta, Saturday, "It seldom happens that the course of man's life is mark'd by so distinguished a reception as has been accorded to me to-day." Well, so it has been all the way along; hurrahing, and complimenting, and firing, and speeches, and dinners, and suppers, and shaking hands. On board the steamboat from Portland to Augusta we got a little breathing time, and had a good long talk.

Says the President to me: Now, Major, says he, I want you to be candid. No one is a true friend to one in a high station unless he will be candid and speak the truth. And now, Major, I don't want you to flatter me; I want you to be candid, and tell me just what you think. You was along with Pres't Jackson when he made his lower down East, and had a chance to see the whole operation; and now I want you to tell me candidly, if you think the people was any more fond of him than they are of me.

Well, now Colonel, says I, not wishing to hurt your feelings at all, but seeing you've asked my candid opinion, I won't deny but what the people are very fond of you, amazingly fond, perhaps as fond as they can be. But, after all, these times s'nt exactly equal to old Hickory's times. But what do you mean? says he.

Well, says I, the people all seem to be amaz'd fond, but some how it seems to have a sort of mother-in-law show about it; it don't seem to be so real hearty as they showed to old Hickory.

Well now, Major, says he, and he reddened a little when he said this; says he, that only shows how strong your prejudices set in favor of the old General. But I thought you were a man of a stronger mind and sounder judgment. I can't agree with you against the evidence of my own senses. Did you notice all the way along how thick the crowds flock'd round me to shake hands with me?

Yes, says I; but they didn't go it with such a rush as they did when my old friend the General came this way. They jammed around him so they had to climb over each other's heads to get at him. And I had to take hold sometimes by the hour together, and help him shake hands with 'em, or he never would have got through with one-half of 'em.

Well then, says he, did you mind how loud they cheered and hurrahed wherever we came along?

Yes, Colonel, says I, I heard all that; but my gracious! wherever old Hickory

made his appearance, the crowd roared right out like thunder.

Well, Major, says he, they couldn't beat them cheers that the Democrats and Capt. Rynders give me at Tammany Hall. I know; thunder itself couldn't beat that. It's no use, Major, for you to argue the point; no President ever received such marks of honor from the people before, I am sure of that; I mean the whole people, Federalists as well as Democrats; that is, if there is any such people as Federalists now days, and Mr. Richie says there is. Only think, the old Federal State of Massachusetts did the business up as handsome and seemed as fond of me as Governor Hill's State; I couldn't see any difference. You must confess, Major, that even your old friend Hickory didn't receive so much honor in Massachusetts as I have.

Well now, says I, Colonel, I don't want to hurt your feelings, but you are just as much mistaken as you was when you sent old Rough and Ready into Mexico. Have you forgot how they took the old General into Cambridge College and made a Doctor of him?

Who cares for that? says the Colonel; says he, turning up his nose. Didn't the Democrats and Captain Rynders take me into Tammany Hall and make a Tammany of me? No, no, Major Downing, it's no use for you to argue the point against my popularity; for I've got eyes and can see; and I tell you, and I want you to mark my words, I tell you, I'm more popular with the whole people than ever old Hickory was in his life. He was very popular with the Democratic party, but I am fully persuaded he hadn't such a hold upon the affections of the whole people as I have.

Here the President got up and walked about the floor, and seemed in a deep study for as much as five minutes. At last says he: Major, I missed a figger in my speech there at Baltimore 'tother day.' I see it now, and I don't know exactly how to get over it.

How so? says I.

Why, says he, I ought not to have said, right up and down, pint blank, that I should retire when this term was up. I should only talked about my desire to retire to private life. I was too hasty, and committed myself too soon. There never was a better chance for any body to be elected than there is for me now, if I hadn't made that unfortunate remark. Jackson stood twice, and Jefferson stood twice, and I suppose it is really my duty to serve my country as long as they did. But if I should undertake to run agin, I s'pose they would be throwing the Baltimore speech in my teeth.

Well now, sez I, Colonel, can't you see your way out of that? You wasn't born down East so far as I was. It's no great of a job to get over that trouble.

At that the President brighten'd up a good deal; and says he, Well, Major, I'll tell you what 'tis, if you'll get me over that difficulty handsomely, when we come to have another shuffle for the offices, you may choose any card in the pack, and you shall have it.

Well, says I, Colonel, about that remark of yours at Baltimore, that you should give up when this term is out, all you've got to do is to get Mr. Richie to take it back in the Union; let him declare that it was only a sort of a speculation, hastily thrown out, without much consideration, and that, so far as he understands, neither the President nor any of his cabinet entertains any such views. Then you can go along just as smooth and safe as if no thing had happened.

Fact, that's it, says the Colonel, snapping his fingers; strange I didn't think of that before. Major, you do beat all for working out of difficulties! I believe I'll make up my mind to go ahead another term; I don't see any thing in the way. I'll tell ye how I think of working it. I've been reading over this letter of Taylor's to the Cincinnati Signal. He's an old head, but he ain't a-going to come another Bons Vista blunder over me. If I don't take the wind out of his sails before long, I'll engage to make him King of Mexico. And I'll try him on his own tack too. I'll come out and declare that I won't be the candidate of no party neither; and throw myself upon the people. I'm convinced, from what I've seen on this journey, that the Whigs will go for me almost to a man. Van Buren and Wright, who say I'm not the man for the Northern Democrats, may go to grass. I go for the people, the whole people, and nothing but the people.

Well, says I, Colonel, that's the road; and I wish you a pleasant and prosperous journey.

We had some more talk about the war before we reached Augusta, but I haven't got any time to explain to you the President's views about it in this letter. He says he means to keep a tight rein over Taylor, and not let him do much, and when he does do any thing, make him report it to the Government through Scott. I asked him if he wasn't afraid of making too tall a man out of Scott by placing him on Taylor's shoulders, and he said no; he should look out for that, and if he see any danger of it he should make Scott report to the Government through Mr. Trist.

After we visited Augusta, and Hallo-well, and Gardiner, I tried to get the President to go out to Downingville, but he said he didn't think it would do for him to stop any longer this time, though there was no place in the country that he was more anxious to see, and he promised, the first leisure time he could get, to make a flying visit there. I asked him if he didn't think it would do for me to go out and stop a day or two, as I hadn't seen uncle Joshua or Aunt Keziah or any of 'em for a long time. He said, certainly, by all means, and he would hurry back to Washington and look round two or three days and see what was best to be done about this Mexican war business, which, according to the letter I brought on from General Scott, seemed to be getting into something of a snarl. He said he would have things all cut and dried by the time I got back along to Washington, so that we could make up our minds at once what is best to be done.

Your old friend,

MAJ. JACK DOWNING.

SILAS DINSMORE.

We see it announced in the journals of the day that Col. Silas Dinsmore, who in years past figured in the political world, died at Bellevue, Ky., on the 17th of June. During the administration of Mr. Munroe, Col. Dinsmore held for some time the office of Collector of Mobile. The following laconic correspondence between the then Secretary of the Treasury and the Colonel, will show how he was "rotated."

Treasury Department,
Washington, Jan. 15, 1822.

Sir:—This department is desirous of knowing how far the Tombigbee river runs up. You will please communicate the information. Respectfully,

W. H. CRAWFORD.

S. Dinsmore, Esq., Collector, Mobile.

Mobile, February 7, 1822.

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th ult., and of informing you, in reply that the Tombigbee does not run up at all.

Very respectfully,

S. DINSMORE.

Hon. W. H. Crawford, Sec'y Treas.

Treasury Department,
Washington, March 1, 1822.

Sir:—I have the honor to inform you that this department has no further service for you as Collector of Mobile.

Respectfully,

W. H. CRAWFORD.

S. Dinsmore, Esq., Mobile.

HAIL STORM.—Allentown, and vicinity, was visited by a destructive hail storm on Tuesday week. The hail fell for about thirty minutes in great profusion. Some of the stones measured one inch in diameter. Grain of all kinds was totally prostrated, and some fields completely thrashed. Many orchards suffered severely. Window glass was largely dealt with, and it is supposed some 300 were broken in the neighborhood. One man alone had 180' broken. Trees were uprooted by the storm, and in several instances houses were unroofed. The total damage sustained in the neighborhood is said to have been immense.—B. & S. Journal.

The following toast was drank at Sumterville, S. C. on the 4th of July:

General Taylor. "Old Rough and Ready." "Well done thou good and faithful servant! We once put thee over a few things—we will now make thee Ruler over many."

At the late commencement at Dickinson College, Carlisle, the degree of L. L. D. was conferred upon Major Henry Brewerton, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, West Point; and upon the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore, Md.

The New York Express has received an unofficial statement of "Uncle Sam's Cash account," by which it is made to appear, and pretty clearly too, that the deficiency, to be obtained by loans in 1848, will amount to about \$49,000,000 only.

There are over 1500 miles of electric telegraph finished in America, and in operation; and other 5000 miles are under contract, and will be finished before twelve months.

The tent under which the Chicago Convention is holding its session, is capable of accommodating 20,000 persons.—Ten thousand assembled under it at the commencement.

Col. Doniphan says that his famous Missouri boys have one more R than Gen. Taylor himself—they are Rough, Ragged, and Ready.

The Upper Marlboro' Gazette states that nearly \$1000 has been collected in that vicinity for the relief of the poor of Prince George's county.

LOVE POETRY.

The following passionate lines are from the Knickerbocker:

Were I court plaster, I would be
A patch upon her lip;
To spend a life of ecstasy,
And sip, and sip, and sip!

Were I a pair of spectacles,
How dearly I would prize
A situation on her nose,
To look her in the eyes!

River and Harbor Convention.

CHICAGO, JULY 5, 1847.

The convention assembled at 12 o'clock under a specious awning in a public square.

The following gentlemen were appointed officers:

PRESIDENT.

EDWARD BATES, of Missouri.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

John H. Brockway, Ct., John G. Camp, Florida, T. B. King, Georgia, E. W. H. Ellis, Indiana, W. Woodbridge, Michigan, E. Canning, New York, L. Kirkpatrick, N. J. Gov. Bebb, Ohio, A. W. Loomis, Pennsylvania, Mr. Hopping, New Jersey, J. H. Tweedy, Wisconsin, A. W. Watkins, Missouri, Judge Williams, Iowa, Chas. Hempstead, Illinois, M. A. Chandler, Maine, W. P. Eustis, Mass.

SECRETARIES.

Schuyler Colfax, Indiana, N. E. Edwards, Illinois, F. W. Fenn, N. Y., A. B. Chambers, Missouri, Aaron Hobart, Massachusetts, David A. Noble, Michigan, Peter McMartin, N. J., N. W. Otis, Ohio, Fred. S. Lovell, Wisconsin, H. W. Starr, Iowa.

After the report of the committee had been read, Mr. CHAS. KING of New Jersey, from the committee, moved that the report be amended by substituting the name of THOMAS CORWIN instead of that of EDWARD BATES, as President of the Convention.

Mr. CORWIN immediately rose and cheerfully declined to serve, even if chosen, under such circumstances.

The report of the committee was unanimously accepted.

Mr. BATES, in taking the chair, made an able and impressive exposition of the objects and duties of the Convention.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, from the same committee, reported sundry resolutions in relation to the forms of proceeding, which elicited a long debate.

Upon a resolution for the appointment of a committee to prepare an Address, a constitutional debate sprung up, in which Mr. FIELD, of New York; Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio; Mr. STRINGHAM, of Buffalo; Judge THOMAS and Senator JUD, of Illinois; and Mr. HONE, of New York, participated. The resolution was laid on the table.

TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1847.

The Convention met at 9 o'clock A. M. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Allen.

The PRESIDENT announced the arrival of Delegations from the States of Kentucky and Rhode Island.

The PRESIDENT then announced the appointment of the following Committee on Resolution:

Ohio—John C. Wright, J. W. Gray, Massachusetts—Geo. A. Kuhn, Artemas Lee, Michigan—Wm. Woodbridge, Calvin Britton, Indiana—Daniel Mace, Andrew Osborn, New York—John C. Spencer, Alvin Bronson, Missouri—J. D. Cook, Fletcher M. Haight, Pennsylvania—T. J. Brigham, J. C. Marshall, Illinois—Jesse B. Thomas, David J. Baker, Wisconsin—N. P. Tallmadge, J. D. Kinsman, Connecticut—N. O. Kellogg, Joel W. White, Maine—M. A. Chandler, P. Stockbridge, Florida—John C. Camp, Georgia—T. Butler King, W. B. Hodgson, Iowa—S. G. Williams, N. L. Stout, Kentucky—H. J. Blackburn, T. H. Crawford, Rhode Island—Edward Seagrave, H. Hopping, New Jersey—R. L. Colt, Charles King.

The following report was read by the committee and adopted by the Convention.

DECLARATION OF SENTIMENTS.

The Convention submit to their fellow citizens and to the Federal Government the following propositions, as expressing their own sentiments and those of their constituents:

1. That the Constitution of the United States was formed by practical men for practical purposes, declared in its preamble: "to provide for the common defence, to promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty;" and was mainly designed to create a Government whose functions should and would be adequate to the protection of the common interests of the States, or of two or more of them, which could be maintained by the action of the separated States.—That in strict accordance with this object the revenues derived from commerce were surrendered to the General Government, with the express understanding that they

should be applied to the promotion of those common interests.

2. That among the common interests and objects were—1st. Foreign commerce, to the regulation of which the powers of the States severally were confessedly inadequate; and 2d. Internal trade and navigation, wherever the concurrence of two or more States was necessary to its preservation, or where the expense of its maintenance should be equitably borne by two or more States, and where of course those States must necessarily have a voice in its regulation; and hence resulted the constitutional grant of power to Congress, "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the States."

3. That being thus possessed both of the means and of the power which were denied to the States respectively, Congress became obligated by every consideration of good faith and common justice, to cherish and increase both the kinds of commerce thus committed to its care, by expanding and extending the means of conducting them, and of affording them all those facilities and all that protection which the States individually would have afforded, had the revenue and the authority been left to them.

4. That this obligation has ever been recognized from the foundation of the Government, and has been fulfilled partially by erecting lighthouses, building piers for harbors, breakwaters, and seawalls, removing obstructions in rivers, and providing other facilities for the commerce carried on from the ports of the Atlantic coast; and the same obligations have been fulfilled to a much less extent in providing similar facilities for a "commerce among the States," and the principle has been most emphatically acknowledged to embrace the Western lakes and rivers, by appropriations for numerous lighthouses upon them, which appropriations have never been questioned in Congress as wanting constitutional authority.

5. That thus, by a series of acts which have received the sanction of the people of the United States, and of every Department of the Federal Government, under all Administrations, the common understanding of the intent and objects of the framers of the constitution, in granting to Congress the power to regulate commerce, has been manifested, and has been confirmed by the people, and this understanding has become as much a part of that instrument as any one of its most explicit provisions.

6. That the power to "regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the States, and with the Indian tribes," is on its face so palpably in its whole extent to each of the subjects enumerated, equally and in the same manner, as to render any attempts to make it more explicit idle and futile, and that those who admit the rightful application of the power to foreign commerce, by facilitating and protecting its operations, by improving harbors and clearing out navigable rivers, cannot consistently deny that it equally authorizes similar facilities to "commerce among the States."

7. That "foreign commerce" is dependent upon internal trade for the distribution of its freights, and for the means of paying for them, so that whatever improves the one advances the other, and they are so inseparable that they should be regarded as one; that an export from the American shore to a British port in Canada, is as much foreign commerce as if it had been directly to Liverpool, and that an exportation to Liverpool neither gains nor loses any of the characteristics of foreign commerce, by the directness or circuitry of the route; whether it passes through a custom-house on the British side of the St. Lawrence, or descends through that river and its connecting canals to the ocean, or whether it passes along the artificial communications and natural streams of any of the States to the Atlantic.

8. That the General Government, by extending its jurisdiction over lakes and navigable rivers, subjecting them to the same laws which prevail on the ocean, and on its bays and ports, not only for purposes of revenue, but to give security to life and property; by the regulations of steamboats, has precluded itself from denying that jurisdiction for any other legitimate regulation of commerce. If it has power to control and restrain, it must have the same power to protect, assist, and facilitate; and, if it denies the jurisdiction in its one mode of action, it should renounce it in the other.

9. That in consequence of the peculiar dangers of the navigation of the lakes, arising from the want of harbors for shelter, and of the Western rivers from snags and other obstructions, there are no parts of the United States more emphatically demanding the prompt and continued care of the Government to diminish those dangers, and to protect the property and life exposed to them; and that any one who can regard provisions for those purposes as sectional, local, and not national, must be wanting in information of the extent of the commerce carried on upon those lakes and rivers, and of the amount of teeming population occupied or interested in that navigation.

10. That, having regard to the relative population or to the extent of com-

merce, the appropriations heretofore made for the interior rivers and lakes and the streams connecting them with the ocean, have not been in a just and fair proportion to those made for the benefit of the Atlantic coast; and that the time has arrived when this injustice should be corrected in the only mode in which it can be done by the united, determined, and persevering efforts of those whose rights have been overlooked.

11. That, independent of the right to protection of "Commerce among the States," the right of "common defence" guaranteed by the constitution entitles those citizens inhabiting the country bordering upon the interior lakes and rivers to such safe and convenient harbors as will afford shelter to a navy, whenever it shall be rendered necessary by hostilities with our neighbors, and that the construction of such harbors cannot safely be delayed to the time which will demand their immediate use.

12. That the argument most commonly urged against appropriations to protect "Commerce among the States," and to defend the inhabitants of the frontiers, that they invite sectional combinations to ensure success to many unworthy objects, is founded on a practical distrust of the republican principles of our Government, and of the capacity of the people to select competent and honest representatives.—That it may be urged with equal force against legislation upon any other subject, involving various and extensive interests. That a just appreciation of the rights and interests of our fellow-citizens, in every quarter of the Union, [disclaiming selfish and local purposes will lead intelligent representatives to such a distribution of the means in the Treasury, upon a system of moderation and ultimate equality, as will in time meet the most urgent wants of all, and prevent those jealousies and suspicions which threaten the most serious danger to our Confederacy.

13. That we are utterly incapable of perceiving the difference between a harbor for shelter and a harbor for commerce, and suppose that a mole or pier, which afford safe anchorage and protection to a vessel against a storm, must necessarily improve such harbor, and adapt it to commercial purposes.

14. That the imposts on foreign goods and the public lands being the common heritage of all our citizens, so long as these resources continue, the imposition of any special burden on any portion of the people to obtain the means of accomplishing objects equally within the duty and the competency of the General Government, would be unjust and oppressive.

15. That we disavow all and every attempt to connect the cause of internal trade and "Commerce among the States" with the fortunes of any political party; but that we mean to place the cause upon such immutable principles of truth, justice, and constitutional duty as shall command the respect of all parties, and the deference of all candidates for public favor.

THE PRESIDENT IN LOWELL.

The President was very handsomely received in Lowell. In consequence of fatigue he was obliged to retire early, after being introduced to many of the citizens, on Wednesday evening. On Thursday morning the Lowell girls were up bright and early, and had their looms in motion, and every thing in order to receive the President in the mills. About half past five the President and suite were taken through the most prominent establishments, and had a fine opportunity to witness the perfection to which manufacturing has been carried by improved machinery, united with Yankee skill and enterprise. The exhibition was quite imposing, and the President scrutinized the various arrangements with much apparent interest. After taking an early breakfast, he proceeded on his journey to Concord.

Another murderous outrage occurred in Schuylkill county last week. A man by the name of Henlin, desirous of trying his skill as a marksman, directed a young man named Patrick Dormer, to put up a mark for him to shoot at, threatening in case of refusal, to shoot him. Dormer did refuse, and Henlin true to his word, fired and lodged some 29 shot in the back part of his neck and shoulders. The wounds are serious though not likely to prove fatal. Henlin has not yet been apprehended. This outrage occurred between Heckscherville and Coal Castle. Schuylkill county has become famous of late for scenes of violence and ruffianism.—B. & S. Journal.

GEORGE MUNDAY.—We are glad to see that this halless vagabond, who occasionally visits the interior of the State and regales squads of loafers with his drunken ravings, has been committed to prison by Judge Parsons, for some months. Among various good things the Judge has not done better. George will have an opportunity to test the effect of a cold water beverage on his oratorical powers.—B. & S. Journal.

To Prevent Fits.—Buy your clothing at a slopshop.

SOMERSET HERALD.

V. E. PALMER, Esq., of Philadelphia at his Real Estate and Coal Office, is our authorized Agent for obtaining Advertisements and Subscriptions for the "SOMERSET HERALD" and is clothed with full power to accept for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

State Central Committee.

THOMAS E. FRANKLIN, Lancaster City
THOMAS DUNCAN, Dauphin county
JAMES MARTIN,
THOMAS C. HANLEY, York
WM. M. SMITH, Cumberland
DANIEL M. WATTS, Adams
JOHN P. WETHERILL, Philadelphia city
JOSEPH R. CHANDLER,
ROBERT T. CONRAD,
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ROBERT M. BARD, Franklin
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S. B. SALISBURY, Susquehanna
ELIHAN SMITH, Wyoming
SAMUEL A. PURVANCE, Butler
HENRY S. EVANS, Chester
ROBERT T. POTTS, Montgomery.

FOR GOVERNOR

General James Irvin,
OF CENTRE COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

Joseph W. Patton,
OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

FOR ASSEMBLY,

Jost J. Stutzman,
OF ELK LICK TOWNSHIP.

FOR COMMISSIONER,

Daniel Lepley,
OF SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP.

FOR TREASURER,

Jonathan Row,
OF SOMERSET BOROUGH.

FOR AUDITOR,

John Witt,
OF SOMERSET BOROUGH.

FOR DIRECTORS OF THE POOR,
Samuel Will, 3 years,
Henry Frank, 1 year.

WHAT DOES IT AMOUNT TO?

The Locofoco papers are constantly harping upon the importance of the European market to our Farmers. They have reiterated the idea so often, that many of them seem to believe that there is really something in it. But the statistics of the past show that the market of Rhode Island has been of a great deal more importance to Western Farmers, for the past 25 years, than that of Great Britain. As our locofoco contemporaries (some of them at least) are rendering themselves excessively ridiculous by their glowing pictures of the importance of the English market, we subjoin a few facts which may have a tendency to check their enthusiasm.

Total of the Domestic Articles, the Growth and Produce of the United States, Exported from the United States into Great Britain from 1821 to 1845:

	Total value	Av. per An.
Beef, Tallow, Hides	\$4,318,855	\$172,753
Butter and Cheese	1,802,005	52,480
Pork, Hams, Lard	2,045,399	81,810
Wheat	1,616,172	64,647
Flour	14,243,216	569,732
Indian Corn	1,051,591	42,063
Meal	40,115	2,205
Rye, Oats, &c.	184,116	7,361
Apples	283,995	11,360
Potatoes	3,386	

Aggregate in 25 y's 25,095,554 1/10,338,822
Average of Breadstuffs, Grain and its products, Apples, &c., \$697,158.
Average of Provisions, Animals and their Products, &c., \$306,667.

The returns of the present year will show a much larger aggregate; but no man of sense will cite such returns as evidence of a permanent foreign demand. The aggregate of the past 25 years is the true test; and the figures we have given will demonstrate the truth the Whigs have uniformly urged, that a Home Market is the only market to which our Farmers can look with any certainty of permanency.—*Albany Ev. Journal.*

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—We learn that at a meeting of the Board of Directors this morning the report from the committee appointed on the subject of the extension of the road to the Ohio river, under the law of the last Virginia Legislature, was made by Mr. T. P. SCOTT, the chairman. It is a very elaborate document, and enters fully into an examination of all the points of the case, stating that the committee has had a full and free interchange of opinion with the committee appointed by the citizens and the city of Wheeling on the subject, and recommends that the law be accepted, with the provisions and agreements entered into by Wheeling, and which it was authorized to make by the law itself. We have heretofore stated the general principles of this agreement.

The report and proposals of the committee were approved by the Board by a vote of 17 to 5, and a resolution adopted calling a general meeting of the stockholders for the 25th of August next to decide upon accepting the law and agreement entered into under it. If the stockholders decide to accept it, as it is supposed they will, the work of extending the road to Wheeling will be entered upon with all possible dispatch.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

From the Pennsylvania Intelligencer.

GEN. IRVIN'S UNPOPULARITY.

The Harrisburg "Union," with its usual recklessness and disregard of truth, boldly asserts that Gen. Irvin is unpopular at home, and that he was a minority Congressman during the whole term of his service as a Representative in Congress. Now, mark how plain a tale will put down the perpetrators of such unblushing falsehoods. We give the official vote of the several counties in the district, at the election in 1843, by which it will be seen that Gen. IRVIN not only carried his own county—which usually gives from 600 to 800 Locofoco majority—by 342 but was elected by a majority of 1279 in the district:

M'Culloch, Irvin, Scatterling,			
Huntingdon,	1293	2338	00
Centre,	1294	1636	00
Millfin,	1082	978	00
Junata,	610	773	57
	4389	5725	57
		4389	

Irvin's maj. over McCulloch, 1336

Scatterling, 57

Irvin's majority of the whole vote polled, 1279

Here is evidence of Gen. IRVIN'S popularity at home, where the people know him. Gen. Irvin was elected in a strong Locofoco district, by a majority of 1279. Does this prove that he is unpopular at home? Centre county, which usually gives Gen. Irvin 342 of a majority. Does this prove his unpopularity at home? The fact is, and the returns show it, that Gen. Irvin received much the largest vote ever received by any Whig in the district in proportion to the vote polled, and the efforts of the "Union" to create the impression that he is not popular at home and will not receive the support of the Whigs, only insults the knowledge of the people, who have seen and know to the contrary. He always runs ahead of the ticket, and will do so again on the 12th of next October.

If we were engaged in controversy with an honorable editor, we would expect him to acknowledge his error, and do justice to a man he has foully slandered; but as we are unfortunately contending the fallacies of one who dare not retract a lie, we of course do not look for it. We might as well expect the "Union" Editor to give us the name of that "near neighbour of Col. Polk's."

Henry Clay's Baptism

A correspondent of the New York Episcopal Recorder gives the following interesting account of Mr. Clay's Baptism:

A notice was very generally circulated through the public papers of the country some two or three years ago, to the effect that Mr. Clay had become a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The wish was, doubtless, rather to the thought as Mr. Clay had not at that time taken any such step. He has always been known to have the highest respect for the institutions of Christianity, and to have been a decided believer in the divine authenticity of the Christian Religion—his amiable and now deeply afflicted wife, having for many years been a humble follower of its blessed Author. When the weather permitted it, living as he does a mile and a half from the Church, Mr. Clay has always been a regular attendant on its services; and for two or three years past, having had more leisure from public duty, his attention had evidently been turned to the high considerations connected with things spiritual and eternal—his life having been devoted so intensely to the good of others as scarcely, until this period of retirement, to leave him an opportunity to think of himself. But he has at length consecrated his great powers to God. He was Baptized in the little parlor at Ashland, on Tuesday afternoon the 22nd ult., together with one of his daughters-in-law, (the other being already a member of the Church,) and her four children, by the Rev. Edward F. Berkley, Rector of Christ Church, Lexington. The Baptism was administered privately, for the reason, that the congregation of Christ Church, are replacing their old Church, with a new edifice, now in rapid progress of erection, and are not suitably situated for the most solemn and decent administration of this life in public.

When the Minister entered the room on this deeply solemn and interesting occasion, the small assembly, consisting of the immediate family, a few family connections, and the clergyman's wife, rose up. In the middle of the room stood a large centre-table, on which was placed, filled with water, the magnificent glass vase, presented to Mr. Clay by some gentleman of Pittsburgh. On one side of the room, hung the large picture of the family of Washington, himself an Episcopalian by birth, by education, and a devout communicant of the Church; and immediately opposite, on a table, stood the bust of the late General Harrison, with a chaplet of withered flowers hung upon his head, who was to have been confirmed in the Church the Sabbath after he died—fifteen witnesses of such a scene. Around the room were suspended a number of family pictures, and among them, the portrait of a beloved daughter, who died some years ago, in the triumph of that faith which her noble father was now about to embrace; and the picture of the late lost son who fell at the battle of Buena Vista.—Could these silent lookers on at the scene about transpiring, have spoken from the marble and the canvass, they would heartily have approved the act, which dedicated the great man to God. There was a deep emotion pervading that small assembly, at the recital, under such circumstances, of the sublime ordinal of the Church, and every heart thrilled with a solemn joy,

when the merciful and glorious covenant was sealed, "in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."

This act will be publicly ratified at the visitation of the Bishop, on the 3d Sunday in July, in the Apostolic rite of the Confirmation.

FROM MEXICO.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE EXTRA OF JULY 12.

The steamship McKim arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon, in charge of its first officer, Captain Pillsbury having died on the passage of yellow fever.

The McKim left Vera Cruz on the 3d instant. There had been nothing later received from the city of Mexico, than was brought down the night of the 1st instant, but fuller accounts had transpired at Vera Cruz than were received by the Alabama.

We have no further information of the march of Gen. PILLOW. Had any disaster occurred to him, the news of it could scarcely have failed to reach Vera Cruz promptly. Our letters make no mention whatever of him or his command.

By this arrival we have files of papers from the city of Mexico to the 29th ultimo, inclusive. In the *Diario del Gobierno* of the 25th of June appeared an important diplomatic correspondence.

The first note is from the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Secretaries of Congress, referring to that body a communication from BUCHANAN which announces Mr. Trist's appointment. We learn that this letter was communicated to SANTA ANNA by or through the British Minister at Mexico, Mr. BANKHEAD, who has exerted himself to bring about a negotiation for peace between the two nations.

Mr. Buchanan's letter is dated April 15th. It acknowledges the receipt of the Mexican Minister's letter of the 22d February, declining to accede to our proposition to send commissioners to Jalapa, Havana, or other point before the blockade of the Mexican ports should be raised and the Mexican territory evacuated by our troops.

Mr. Buchanan writes that the President holds such a condition absolutely inadmissible—neither demanded by national honor nor sanctioned by the practice of nations. He urges that such a preliminary condition would render war interminable, especially between contiguous nations, unless by the complete submission of one of the belligerents. He shows how puerile a course it would be for a nation which had sacrificed men and money to gain a foothold in an enemy's country, to abandon all the advantages it had won, and withdraw its forces in order to induce negotiations, without any certainty or security that peace would ensue from such negotiations.

He then cites the case of our last war with Great Britain to show that we never considered for a moment that our nation required us to insist upon the withdrawal of British troops before consenting to treat for peace. We sent commissioners to Ghent when portions of our territory were in the possession of British troops; and it was notorious that while negotiations were going on at Ghent hostilities were carried on upon both sides with unwonted vigor; the most memorable actions of the war taking place after negotiations had been concluded. Such a preliminary condition to negotiation cannot be cited in modern times; at least Mr. Buchanan knows of none.

He then exposes the unusual conduct of Mexico under another aspect. The President, in his desire to avoid the war, had sent a Minister to negotiate a peace. Even after the war had commenced, by the attack of the Mexican troops upon Gen. Taylor, the President had reiterated propositions with a view to opening negotiations which should put an end to hostilities. He had declared to the world that he would exact no conditions that were not honorable to both parties; and yet the Mexican Government had refused to receive the Minister sent to her, and after declining to accede to the opening of negotiations, Mexico had never made known upon what basis she would consent to a settlement of the differences between the two Republics. There will never be a termination of hostilities, Mr. Buchanan proceeds, if Mexico continues to refuse to listen to the overtures which have been preferred, and which tend to re-establishments of peace.

The President will not, therefore, make further overtures for the opening of negotiations until he has reason to believe that such will be accepted by the Mexican Government; but, nevertheless, such is his desire for peace, that the evils of the war shall not be prolonged one day later than the Mexican Government makes it absolutely necessary. Accordingly, to carry his determination into effect, he has sent, in the quality of Commissioner, to the headquarters of the army in Mexico, Mr. N. P. Trist, first clerk in the State Department, with full powers to conclude a definite treaty of peace with the United Mexican States. Mr. Trist is recommended as possessing the full confidence of the President, and worthy of that of the Mexican Government.

In conclusion, Mr. Buchanan forbears from commenting upon the closing passage of the last letter from the Mexican Minister, lest it should give to his present note a less conciliatory character than he desires for it. He recurs with pleasure to another passage in the same letter, wherein is expressed the pain with which the Mexican Government has seen altered the cordial friendship which it had cultivated with this Republic, the continued advancement of which it had always admired, and whose institutions had served as a model of its own. Such sentiments, continues Mr. Buchanan, the President deeply feels: his strongest desires are that the United Mexican States, under

such institutions as prevail with us, may protect and secure the liberty of their citizens, and maintain an elevated position among the nations of the earth.

Such is an outline of Mr. Buchanan's letter of April 15th. We have not translated it, as the original will no doubt at once be made public. There is no indication in it of the basis upon which Mr. Trist is authorized to conclude a treaty.

This letter the Mexican Minister acknowledges on the 22d of April, saying that the President had instructed him to reply that the whole subject matter of it had been expressly reserved by the sovereign Congress of the nation for its own control, and that the letter would be at once transmitted to it for its action.

We learn by the Mexican papers that Congress was at once convened to take the matter into consideration, but up to the 29th of June no quorum had been procured.

By a letter from a source entitled to great respect, we further learn that Gen. Scott gave to the Mexican Government till the 30th ultimo to set upon the letter, when, if nothing should be done, he would march in.

The best opinion in Mexico, in our judgment, we have had an opportunity of learning by this arrival. That opinion gives but poor encouragement for peace, but does not entirely despair. Other gentlemen, with very ample opportunities for judging, write from the city of Mexico that there is no hope of a settlement of the difficulties: that the Mexicans have not yet been sufficiently whipped; and that Gen. Scott will have to march into the city of Mexico. None of the letters we have seen mention any thing about the number or position of the Mexican troops.

AMERICAN PRISONERS IN MEXICO—PROBABLE ADVANCE OF GEN. SCOTT.

FROM THE N. O. PICAYUNE OF JULY 14.

We have at last direct accounts from the American prisoners in Mexico; which enable us to clear up the contradictory rumors we have had in relation to them. Letters were received here yesterday from Major GAINES, dated in the city of Mexico on the 26th of June, with the use of which we have been favored. It appears from them that the rank and file of the prisoners have been released and sent to Tampico. The officers had not been released on the 26th of June. We give the greater part of Major Gaines's letters, which, it will be seen, throw great light on Gen. Scott's movements, as well as upon the fate of the American prisoners:

CITY OF MEXICO, JUNE 26, 1847.

I am very sorry that I have it not in my power to advise you of our release from bondage. This execrable Government, in violation of repeated promises and a solemn engagement entered into with Gen. Taylor the day after the battle of Buena Vista still detains us as prisoners of war.

On the 3d instant I received a note from the Government to present myself at the Castle of Santiago, our late prison, and there receive the final determination of the authorities in our case. At the castle we were informed that we were exchanged, and that we should depart the next day for Tampico.—The officers only, without the men—and were directed to go to the palace, receive our instructions, expense money, &c. preparatory to our departure. At the palace we were told to call the next day, and on the next day we were informed that they were without means to send us, and that we could not go. Thus were our hopes blasted, after having made all necessary preparation on our part for the trip. This disappointment was the more galling because the reason assigned was known to be a mere subterfuge, and it turned out that four days afterwards our men, one hundred and seventy in number, were sent off to the same place without our knowledge, which required a much larger sum than it would have required to send the officers. Indeed it would have taken a very small additional sum to have sent us with them, and that we would cheerfully have paid ourselves. By sending off the men without our knowledge they were subjected to great suffering and inconvenience on a long road to Tampico, without the preparation necessary in the way of clothing, shoes, &c., which were then in fact being furnished them. The true reason why the officers were not allowed to accompany them remains to be seen.

Since that time (the 4th) I have heard nothing from this infernal Government, if Government it may be called, but to-day I have received an assurance from Gen. Scott that, immediately upon his arrival in the vicinity of the city, which will surely be within twelve days, he will make a peremptory demand for us. It will be complied with, as I think. You may therefore look for me early in August.

Gen. Scott, we are assured, has made every possible effort to procure our enlargement, but to no purpose. His approach to this city will certainly take place in a very few days. His measures preparatory to moving are all taken, and preparations nearly complete. He comes with a force sufficient to accomplish his object effectually.

I have now the most positive information of Gen. Scott's readiness to move on this capital within the next three or four days. He will have an easy conquest. We regard these remarks of Major Gaines upon the movement of Gen. Scott as to the utmost interest. He is a cool and cautious gentleman, guarded in what he says or writes, and must have strong grounds for the judgment he expresses as to the Mexican means of defence. We confess that our opinion as to the degree of resistance Gen. Scott will encounter from the Mexicans has been modified by this letter; but that Gen. Scott would promptly and thoroughly flog the Mexi-

cans when he met them, we have never doubted. This letter confirms the expectation of our Vera Cruz correspondent, and of the editors in the city of Mexico, that General Scott would advance from Puebla about the last of June. We look eagerly for further arrivals from Vera Cruz.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Latest from the army of Gen. Scott.

FROM THE N. O. PICAYUNE OF JULY 8.

The steamship Alabama arrived at an early hour yesterday from Vera Cruz, touching at the Brasos. She left the former port on the 2d of July and the latter on the 4th.

By this arrival we have direct advices from Mexico to the morning of the 29th of June, and from Puebla to the 30th.

Gen. Scott had not been able to leave Puebla. He was awaiting the reinforcements under Gen. Cadwalader and Gen. Pillow, who had not then arrived. [Some of the papers mention that Gen. Cadwalader arrived at Puebla on the 30th. Letters from Mr. Kendall of that date make no mention of it, though he was constantly expected. He was at Perote about the 20th, awaiting Gen. Pillow.]

The news from the city of Mexico is very indefinite. Gen. Scott is said to have communicated to the Government that Mr. Trist was with him and authorized to negotiate for a peace. Santa Anna had been in vain endeavoring to procure a quorum of Congress to lay Gen. Scott's communication before it. Mr. Kendall's letters rather encourage the prospect of an early peace; but we have had access to letters from a very responsible source in the city of Mexico which take a very different view on the subject. The writer thinks Gen. Scott will have to march into the city to secure a peace.

The censorship of the press existing in Mexico prevents us from knowing what measures to defend the city will be taken. Santa Anna was to leave the capital on the 30th ultimo, intending to pass three days in the country for the benefit of his health. It is said that every avenue of entrance into the city is fortified, but the writer in Mexico, upon whom we very much rely, thinks the American army will easily overcome all such obstacles—the defence of their fortifications will only embarrass the Mexicans.

We are unable to throw much light upon the movements of Gen. Cadwalader and Gen. Pillow. The latter is said to have been compelled to contest the road with the guerrilla parties, till he was beyond Cerro Gordo. Guerrilleros took advantage of every defile to resist his progress. His loss is said to have been severe.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN.

One of the passengers by the Alabama informed us that Gen. PERCE, with a large train and a column said to be two thousand strong, consisting of reinforcements for Gen. Scott, would leave Vera Cruz in a few days, probably about the 6th. These troops had arrived since the departure of the last column under Gen. Pillow, and embraced nearly all the balance of the reinforcements belonging to the ten new regiments, and with the troops of Generals Pillow and Cadwalader, would make an addition to Gen. Scott's army of between five and six thousand men.

The vomito still prevailed at Vera Cruz and the daily deaths, our informant stated, were from thirty to forty; of these, it was said, full one half were Americans, including not only soldiers, but also laborers, teamsters, and private citizens; the balance were Mexicans.

A large number (said to be thirteen hundred) mules, belonging to the Government, were stolen from a pen close by Vera Cruz on the 27th. It was done in broad daylight. The keeper had been arrested, and was confined in the castle.

Lieut. Merryfield, of Capt. Ford's company Third Dragoons, blew his brains out, on the 26th, at Vera Cruz, without any apparent cause.

Business was extremely dull at Vera Cruz, and the merchant vessels arriving very limited in number.

IMPORTANT FROM THE WESTERN PLAINS.

The steamer *Little Missouri* arrived yesterday from Weston. Her clerk kindly furnishes us with the particulars of an express which had arrived at Fort Leavenworth on the 5th instant, and which particulars he obtained of the Quartermaster. The express was sent by Lieut. Love, who commands an escort which left this place some months since with \$300,000 in gold for the troops at Santa Fe.

At the time the express left, he was beset by a large number of Comanche Indians, with whom he had had several engagements for four or five days previous. Sergeant Bishop, the second in command and four others were slain and four wounded. The loss on the part of the Indians was supposed to be upwards of a dozen.

These encounters took place some distance this side the Arkansas river. None of their mules or subsistence had been lost.

This express also brings word that several other Government trains had been attacked by large parties of Comanches. The opinion prevails that these Indians are led on by a class of outlawed wretches from the State, who are aware of the value of the prize they would obtain by murdering Love and his train.

Mr. Smith the wagon master, who went out with the first train of wagons this spring, and who had established a temporary fort on the Arkansas, was attacked by the Indians and driven from his fort, and the last that was heard of him he was bravely fighting his way toward Santa Fe. He had taken four horses from the enemy, but had lost none of his own horses or mules. Two of his men had

been killed. It is thought entirely unsafe for any thing less than a strong military force to attempt crossing the Plains at the present time.

Four companies of the Missouri volunteers on this route for Mexico were last seen at Council Grove; Capt. Shepard's company had progressed further.

There was considerable excitement among the volunteers at Fort Leavenworth on the reception of the news by this express.—St. Louis Union of July 9th.

PROPOSALS

FOR putting a cupola and roof upon Gideon Meeting House at Centreville will be received by either of the subscribers. Proposals to be handed in without delay.

AARON WILL,
HENRY SHAFF,
JONAS SHULTZ,
Committee.
July 27, 1847.

Cumberland Market.

Flour,	per barrel,	\$5 00 a 5 75
Wheat,	per bushel,	1 00 a 1 25
Rye,	"	60 a 0 75
Corn,	"	60 a 0 75
Oats,	"	33 a 0 37

Bank Note List.

PITTSBURGH, PA.		OHIO.	
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	State Bk & branches	1
Exchange bank	par	Mount Pleasant	"
Mer. & Man. bank	par	Steuersville	"
Bks. of Philadelphia	par	St. Clairsville	"
Girard bank	par	Marietta	"
Bk. of Germantown	par	New Lisbon	"
" Chester county	par	Cincinnati Banks	"
" Delaware Co	par	Columbus do	"
" Montgomery Co	par	Circleville	"
" Northumberland	par	Zanesville	"
Columbia Bridge Co	par	Putnam	"
Doylestown bank	par	Wooster	"
Far. Bk Reading	par	Massillon	"
Far. Bk Bucks Co	par	Sandusky	"
Far. Bk Lancaster	par	Genaga	"
Lancaster Co bank	par	Norwalk	"
Lancaster bank	par	Cleveland	"
United States bank	30	Xenia	"
Brownsville "	4	Dayton	"
Washington "	4	Western Reserve	"
Gettysburg "	4	Franklin Bk Columbus	"
Chambersburg	4	Chillicothe	"
Susquehanna Co Bk	4	Lake Erie	"
Lehigh county bank	4	Scioto	"
Lewistown	4	Lancaster	10
Middletown	4	Hamilton	13
Carlisle	4	Granville	10
Erie bank	4	Farmers Bk Canton	30
Farmers & Drovers	4	Urbana	50
Bank, Waynesburg	4	MARYLAND.	
Harrisburg	4	Baltimore banks	par
Honesdale	4	B. & O. R. R. Scrip	10
Lebanon	4	Cum. Bk Allegany	4
Pottsville	4	Far. Bk Maryland	4
Wyoming	4	Far. & M. B. Frederick	4
York Bank	4	Frederick Co bank	4
West Branch bank	4	Hagerstown bank	4
Relief Notes	4	Mineral bank	4
Merchants & Man Bk	4	Patapsco bank	4
Pitts. relief notes	4	par Washington bank	4
City & County Scrip	4	Bank of Westminster	4

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset County, the subscriber will offer for sale on the premises, on Saturday the 21st day of August next, the following Real Estate, late the property of Rosanna Shaffer, deceased, viz: A certain message, plantation, or

Tract of Land,

situated in Somerset township, one-fourth mile east of the Borough of Somerset, at the point where the Bedford & Somerset and Cumberland & Somerset Turnpike Roads intersect. Containing One hundred and forty-five Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Joseph Chorpennig, and others, about 80 Acres cleared, on which are erected a large two story Dwelling House, a one story Log Dwelling House, a large Barn, and other Buildings; there is also an excellent coal bank on the premises.

I will also sell at the same time and place the yearly Quit Rents or reservations of ground rents, on the following Lots situated in the Borough of Somerset, viz: No. 45, 53, 65, 111, 125, 182, 203, 213, 239, 249, and 159.

Terms—one third in hand and the remainder in three equal

SOMERSET HERALD.

SOMERSET, PA.,
TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1847.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1848.
GENL. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
HON. ANDREW STEWART.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

PRICES OF BREADSTUFFS.

A month ago, when flour commanded nine dollars in the eastern cities, and the demand seemed greater even than the supply, apprehensions were entertained of a scarcity of the article in this country before long, consequent upon the steady demand for it from abroad. But all apprehension on this subject has been removed by the last steamer from England, which brings intelligence of the arrival at British ports of large quantities of breadstuffs and of the prospect of an abundant harvest throughout all Europe.—The effect of this news has been a great reduction in the prices of flour and grain in our principal cities, from whence it must speedily extend into the interior.—In Baltimore, flour has fallen to \$5, and wheat to 90 cents; in New York, flour is selling at the same price, and wheat at \$1.18; in Philadelphia, flour \$5, wheat \$1.05.

POLK'S POPULARITY.

A locofoco exchange paper, in speaking of Polk's recent tour, says such crowds of people as assembled at New York to greet the President, were never seen before.

To which we may add, that never before did it occur, while a President was being greeted by one portion of the citizens of New York, another portion was assembled to nominate an opposition candidate; for, at the moment Mr. Polk was entering one part of the city, in another part there was a "Taylor meeting," composed of the "unterrified Democracy," passing resolutions recommending Rough and Ready for the Presidency.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

We have given on the first page of today's paper a synopsis of the proceedings of the Chicago Convention, which will be read with interest. Letters were received from Henry Clay, Thomas H. Benton, Silas Wright, Martin Van Buren, and others, declaring their sentiments, all of which are more or less favorable to the objects of the Convention. A letter was read also from Gen. Cass, in which he merely says that he cannot attend, without expressing any sentiment whatever.—The Convention was addressed by Messrs. Stewart, Corwin, Greeley and others.

"DISCRETION THE BETTER PART OF VALOR."

The Albany Journal, in speaking of an officer whom it considers not overvalorous, calls up the following old, but excellent anecdote, of a LANE CAPTAIN. "Fellow Soldiers," said the limping man in regimentals, "at length our efforts to bring the enemy to battle are crowned with success. There he is, before you; march boldly up and give him battle.—Never say die! Fight bravely!—but should you be overpowered by superior numbers, make a safe and cautious retreat. And as I AM A LITTLE LAME, I believe I'll start now!"

WASHINGTON COUNTY WHIG TICKET: Assembly, George V. Lawrence, John Meloy. Treasurer, J. W. F. White.—Commissioner, Andrew Cox.

CAMBERG COUNTY WHIG TICKET: Assembly, George W. Kern. Treasurer, David Todd. Commissioner, James Weekland.

THAT AND THAT.

The Louisville Democrat says, the principles of the Whig party are expressed in these few words: "Hurra for Gen. Taylor!"

If this be so, then the principles of James K. Polk and his party may be stated with equal brevity, viz, "Pass Santa Anna!"

The Washington Union urges the holding of a Democratic National Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. The Union is evidently alarmed at the "Taylor movements" throughout the country; and well it may be.

Right of Suffrage of Volunteers.—According to the provisions of the election law of Pennsylvania, the volunteers from this State, now in Mexico, will have the privilege of voting for State officers, at whatever place they may be stationed, on the 2d Tuesday of October next. The Captain or Lieutenant of each company acts as Judges and Inspectors. In the late war with Great Britain Pennsylvania volunteers held elections in camp, at Baltimore, and camps Shellpot and Dupont.—Penn. Intelligencer.

[For the Herald.]

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Much has been said and written on the subject of the Public Lands. Some contend that they belong to the General Government, to be disposed of by it at its own pleasure and the funds arising from their sale to be appropriated to its own use. Others allege that they are the property of the States, held in trust only for their use by the General Government, and that each individual State has a right to claim and receive at any time its just quota and appropriate the funds as it pleases. A third class, the National Reformers, aver that they belong to the whole People, and that they ought to be parcelled out amongst such as are not already owners of landed estates. I will not at this time undertake to decide where the ownership is actually lodged, though I hold the opinion that it is with the States; but taking things as they really exist, the lands being in the possession and under the control of the General Government, I purpose to make some suggestions in regard to their just and proper disposition.

Millions of acres have been sold annually for many years and the moneys paid into the Land offices, whence they have been transferred to the National Treasury, to aid in swelling the revenue. But it must be obvious to every one that has given the subject any attention, that, while the Lands are passing from the Government into the hands of companies or individuals, after paying all the expenses attending the transfer, but a very small amount is left to be applied to the expenditures of the Government. These moneys have been denominated by some "a corruption fund," and it is but too true that a large amount of them is squandered away upon individuals in favor with the "powers that be," holding various stations in the Land Department, from the chief officer down to the lowest clerk, and many of whom are as unnecessary to the transaction of its business as a fly-wheel is to a four-horse wagon or other vehicle.

If, as I allege, the Lands belong to the States, each individual State has, as a matter of course, the right to dispose of its quota upon such terms as it pleases and apply the proceeds in such manner as it shall see fit. And if they were in the actual possession of the States, then the uses to be made of them would form a proper subject for discussion; but since the General Government holds possession of, and disposes of them, without consulting the States and without any official protestations from these, we must treat the subject as if no diversity of opinion prevailed in regard to it, and consider the lands as the undisputed property of the former—and, viewing the subject in this light, the question as to the best, most just and proper disposition that can be made of them, presents itself for our consideration.

Without having any official data to go by, I will assume that there are in the United States one million heads of families and single freemen who are without a free-hold, and who are compelled, from necessity, to labor day by day and from year to year for a mere subsistence, without the prospect of ever acquiring an acre of real estate. In this number I do not include traders and professional men, who, in many instances might, if they would, be owners of landed property. Nor do I mean to be understood as saying that such is the condition of all operatives; for, there is a numerous class employed in the manufactures of the Eastern States, which, by industry and economy, is acquiring a competence, though without the possession of a foot of ground; but my remarks are intended to apply chiefly to that class of persons which is without any regular employment and which very often hangs like an incubus upon those communities where it is most numerous, as is generally the case in and around towns and cities on the sea-board. Besides, there is a regular influx from Europe of a population which has been bred to the labors of the field and to "nothing else," and which cannot do more than gain a scanty subsistence by laboring for wages or engaging as servants, but might become respectable and useful in the forests and on the prairies of the great West.

The capacities of the country for manufactures are known to be great, and sound policy, therefore, requires that a due proportion of our citizens should be employed in converting the raw materials, agricultural and mineral, into useful and profitable fabrics. Not to do so, would give too much encouragement for the introduction of foreign articles such as can be made and ought to be made by ourselves. But extremes in this case, as in all other cases, ought to be avoided.—The employment of too many hands upon manufactures, would be the means of reducing the price of labor below what it ought to be. Besides, when we consider

the improvements that have been made and are yet daily making in machinery, by which a vast amount of manual labor is saved, we cannot expect the demand for workmen in future to be in proportion to the increase of business—and hence we may safely assume that one half of the non-landholding population not engaged in manufactures or workshops, might be advantageously withdrawn from the densely settled communities of the Eastern and Middle States and employed upon agriculture in the West, if the means of acquiring real estate were placed within their reach. This could be done without disadvantage to the Government or injustice to others, as I shall now proceed to demonstrate.

The business of the Land Department could very readily be simplified so as to dispense with the services of a swarm of officers now employed in it—and if this were done, lands for which a dollar and twenty-five cents is now exacted per acre, might, without causing any material diminution in the net revenue derived from their sale, be sold at twenty-five cents.—The inducement which such a reduction in price would hold out to actual settlers, to whom alone the lands ought to be sold, could not fail to fill up the Western States and Territories within the space of a few years; and the vast domain which is now lying waste would soon present densely settled communities, who, while enjoying the comforts of home and of independence, would greatly swell the aggregate wealth and power of the nation. The soil would be made to yield the rich productions to which it is so admirably adapted, and the vast amount of mineral wealth which lies dormant in the Earth would be brought into use. The tide of emigration from the Eastern States and from Europe would continue to swell broader and higher, until the whole extent of territory between the Mississippi and the Lakes, and between the Gulf of Mexico and the Rocky Mountains, would exhibit to the eye a continuous chain of cultivated fields and comfortable dwellings, owned and possessed by an active, industrious, enterprising people, in the full enjoyment of everything that is essential to man's happiness in this world, and who, but for the opportunities by which they were enabled to acquire landed property, might still be denizens of some of the large and crowded cities of the East, or, perhaps, be dragging out a miserable existence in a foreign land, under the yoke of some European or Asiatic tyrant.

Nor would this policy affect injuriously those already engaged in manufactures, or diminish the domestic demand for agricultural products. In proportion as settlements, and towns and cities, would spring up in the West, manufactures would be erected, public works constructed, and commerce established, whereby employment would be afforded to artisans and mechanics, and a home market created for much of the surplus produce of the farmer, while the remainder would be conveyed to foreign ports, without materially affecting either the business or the markets of any other section of the country. Its only tendency would be to promote individual happiness and to add to our national greatness.

In a political point of view, the speedy settlement of the Great West is every way desirable. From the foundation of our Government up to the present day, it has been a subject of anxious solicitude with many of our Statesmen to guard against the concentration of power in one man and against all encroachments by the General Government upon the reserved rights of the States—and to my mind there is no other source from whence so much danger is to be apprehended as from the almost exclusive and unlimited control which the National Executive exercises over the Territories of the United States. If there can be found anywhere in the operations of the whole machinery of our Government such a thing as a willing obedience of the slave to the behests of his master, it is in the readiness with which the appointed officers of the Territorial Governments shape their conduct to suit the inclinations of the appointing Power—and if our Government should ever be subverted, the liberty of speech and of the press abridged, the right of suffrage denied and the fountains of justice closed, it will be accomplished by means of Executive patronage, bestowed upon willing slaves, ready to do their master's bidding, provided they are sure to come in for a share of the "spoils."—The settlement of the several Territories and their admission into the Union as sovereign States, would at once and forever cut off this branch of Executive patronage and power, and thereby, not only secure to the citizens of those Territories the right of electing their own State officers, but conduce also to the preservation of our Republican institutions and the extension of civil liberty.

ALLEGENT.

THE "INFERNAL MACHINE."

Since the great fall in the price of Breadstuffs, the Locofocos appear disposed to "kick against" the British Tariff of '46! The last Carlisle Volunteer calls it the "INFERNAL MACHINE!" We don't exactly know the meaning of what is termed an "infernal machine," unless it is something that, made to injure others turns upon its builder and "kicks him over." If we are correct, then, indeed has the Volunteer given Polk's Tariff its right name: It will not only kick him over, but knock him into the middle of Duck Run—where as Sambo would say, "he cum from!"—Lanc. Tribune.

We learn from the Union that the Secretary of the Treasury has sent to New Orleans, from the 4th of February up to the 1st of July, eight millions of dollars, being more than one million per month, and that every dollar was sent that had been called for.

DIED:

On the 13th instant, at his residence, near Florence, Boone county, Kentucky, after a short but painful sickness, the Rev. JACOB CRIGLER, Minister of the Lutheran Church, aged 69 years, 6 mths.

The deceased was formerly a resident of this county, and the intelligence of his death will cast a gloom over a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and fill many hearts with sadness. He had charge of the Lutheran congregations in and about Berlin, in this county, for the space of 15 years, and was highly esteemed and beloved by all, for the many excellent qualities he exhibited as a FRIEND, A CHRISTIAN, AND A MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL. In 1834 he removed to the State of Kentucky, and last spring, after a lapse of 13 years, he visited this part of his master's vineyard, the field of his former labors, and rejoiced to find that his labors had not been in vain, and that in many instances the seed sown by him, was bringing forth fruit to the honor and glory of God. After a stay of several weeks, during which time he visited and preached in most of the congregations formerly under his pastoral care, he bid a last farewell to friends and relatives, and set out on his journey homeward, followed by their best wishes and ardent prayers for his safe return to the midst of his beloved family.

A short time after his return home, he set out on a journey to the State of Missouri, and whilst there, labored as usual in his master's cause. Besides frequently preaching, he also organized several congregations, sabbath schools, and temperance societies. He afterwards reached home in safety, (having travelled by land and water, at least 1600 miles), but in the language of a relative, "he came home to die," for on the 7th of July, only a few days after his return, he was confined to his bed, with congestive fever, and on the 13th he died in the full triumph of that faith and hope which he professed, and has entered into the "rest prepared for the people of God."

[COMMUNICATED.]

At the residence of her mother in Somerset township, on Friday the 22d inst., after a lingering illness, MARY ANN, consort of John B. Davis of Louisville, Kentucky.

New Advertisements.

BOLTING CLOTHS

To Millers.—T. B. Kehler & Co., have just received a large and well selected lot of the old Anchor Brand BOLTING CLOTHS, which will be sold lower than ever offered in our market. The article has been well known, having given general satisfaction heretofore. Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to examine our Stock, as we obtain them direct from the agent in New York, and can sell them on better terms than have been offered in this market. Inquire of T. B. KEHLER & CO. July 27-47. Opposite Mineral Bank, Cumberland, Md.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

A meeting of the Burgesses and Town Council on the 13th inst., the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That the Borough Auditors be instructed to make report to the next meeting of the Burgesses and Council on the 3d August next, of their settlements with the late officers, and also of all claims due to and by the Borough." In pursuance of the above resolution, all persons having claims against the Borough are required to produce them to the undersigned on or before Tuesday, the 3d August next.

EDWARD SCULL.

JOHN M. HOLDERBAUM, Auditors.

Somerset, July 27, 47-48.

LIST OF CAUSES.

PUT down for Trial at August Term 1847, commencing on the 30th day and last Monday in August.

Rhees and wife	vs	Phillippi
Clester's use	vs	Craig
Neff's use	vs	Hay's Ex'rs.
Bowers	vs	McCullough
Moyers	vs	Beighley
Picking	vs	Alwine
Berkey	vs	Knapp
Ankeny	vs	Brom
Fream	vs	Freams Ex'rs.
Kooniz	vs	Kooniz's Ad'mr.
Rowan & Baldwin	vs	Miller
Reed	vs	Reed
Bell et al	vs	Hornor
Brook's & Co's use	vs	McChesney and Allen

A. J. OGLE, Proth'y.

Proth'y Office Somerset, July 27, 1847.

BLANK DEEDS.

A Lot of Blank Deeds just printed, on fine white paper, and now for sale at this office.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the Firm of Armstrong & Hume, in the Foundry Business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
JOHN ARMSTRONG,
JAMES M. HUME.
June 28, 1847.

N. B. The business will be carried on hereafter by Armstrong & Co., who hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
July 20-47-51

IMPORTANT.

It is necessary that my books should be speedily closed. Those indebted to me for subscription, job work or advertising, are therefore respectfully, yet earnestly requested to call and either pay their accounts, or give their obligations for what they severally owe. My books will be kept at the "Herald" office until and during the ensuing Court week, after which they will be placed in the hands of a Justice of the Peace. It is hoped that all those interested will attend to this notice, and by so doing save costs.
JONATHAN ROW.

IN the matter of the voluntary assignment of John Dull, for the benefit of his creditors, in the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pa; And now to wit, 3d May, 1847. The petition of Peter Dull was presented to the Court, setting forth that Jacob Knable, Jr., who had been appointed assignee of John Dull, and took upon himself the execution of the trust, has lately died without having made a final settlement and distribution to, and among the creditors of John Dull as by the aforesaid Deed of Trust was intended—therefore praying the Court to appoint some suitable person in his stead to take charge of the effects which were in the hands of Jacob Knable, Jr. and to execute the trust in pursuance of said deed of assignment, and according to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

Whereupon the Court affix Monday the 30th day of August next, for the hearing in the matter.
A. J. OGLE, Proth'y.
June 22-1847.

NOTICE.
TO ALL PERSONS WHO KNOW THEMSELVES indebted for FEES and TAXES on suits brought or judgments entered during my term of office as Probate Judge, I am hereby notified that I will be after the 10th day of September next, to enforce the collection of all fees, &c., that are not settled by cash or note before that time. I cannot longer content to pay interest on moneys advanced for Taxes. Bills will be ready for all at next Court, which I trust will be attended to.
SAMUEL W. PEARSON.
July 15-1847-2m.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!
GORDON & MITCHELL.
Shop one door west of J. Neff's Tavern, and nearly opposite S. Kurtz's Drug Store, Main Street, Somerset, Pa.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the citizens of Somerset and surrounding country, that they intend to carry on the

Chair Making Business, at their old stand, where they will constantly keep on hand and will make to order

Common, Fancy, & Tippecanoe CHAIRS.

Settees & Boston Rocking Chairs, which they will sell very low for cash or exchange for lumber or approved country produce.

GEORGE L. GORDON,
C. F. MITCHELL.
June 15-47

Assignee's Sale.

THE undersigned will offer for sale by way of public outcry at the house of Lewis Spangler, in Shanksville, on Saturday the 14th day of August next, the following real estate, viz:

A piece or parcel of land lying in Stonycreek township, Somerset County, Pa., about one mile east of Shanksville, containing

TEN ACRES.

more or less, the whole of which is cleared, with a two story dwelling house, cabin barn, and other buildings thereon erected.

This property is situated in a fine section of country, and to a person wishing to locate himself in this county holds out strong inducements to purchase it. It would be an excellent situation for a mechanic, and any one desirous of procuring himself a small property would do well to examine it.

TERMS—will be made known on day of sale, by
ALEXANDER HUNTER
July 6-47. Assignee of Geo. Brandt.

THE PLACE.

NEARLY opposite J. Neff's Tavern you will find the Drug Store of
S. KURTZ.
may 11

SEGARS.

CUBA, Half Spanish, and Common Segars. Crackers, Confectionaries, and Notions, to be had at the Drug Store of
[may 11] S. KURTZ.

TO TEACHERS.

THE School Directors of Somerset Borough are desirous to employ three persons as teachers of Common Schools in said borough. The schools to commence on the 1st Monday in September, 1847.

By order of the Board of Directors,
July 13 A. J. OGLE, Sec.

Journeyman Blacksmith

WANTED.

THE subscriber, residing in Lavansville, Somerset township, wishes to employ a Journeyman Blacksmith, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given. Any one who is a good workman and desirous of engaging, will please make application soon.
July 13 JOHN THOMPSON.

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, Essences, Patent Medicines; Paints, Dyes, Oils, Varnishes, Painter's Brushes, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

Confectionaries, Notions, &c.; a fresh supply on hand and for sale VERY CHEAP at the Drug Store of

WM. MCCREERY,

May 4. Somerset, Pa.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary, on the estate of Adam Brandt, late of Stonycreek township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of the deceased, on Saturday the 7th day of August next, and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

JACOB BRANDT,

JOSIAH BRANDT, Executors.

June 22-47-6c DANIEL KAUTZ. C. F. KAUTZ

HATS!! HATS!!!

Daniel Kautz & Son, RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they continue to keep on hand at their Hating establishment, in Berlin, opposite the store of S. Philson, Esq., all descriptions of HATS, which they will dispose of on the most accommodating terms for cash, wool, or other approved country produce. June 15

JURY LIST. For August Term, 1847.

GRAND JURORS.
Somerset borough,
William Mong, Curtis Kooser.
Somerset township,
Daniel Adams, George Cabaugh, Peter Friedline, Nicholas Plamm.
Stonycreek township,
Lewis Allen, Edward Bevin.
Paint township,
Daniel Berkey, of P.
Southampton township,
Daniel Bowman.
Conemaugh township,
Elijah Berkey, Samuel Custer, John Howard.
Shade township,
Henry Berkeypile.
Summit township,
John Fike, Jr.
Stonycreek township,
Edward Gleesner, William Sivita.
Brothersvalley township,
Benjamin Glass.
Milford township,
Michael Kimmel, John Mason, Jonas Younk.

TRAVELER JURORS.
Somerset borough,
Frederick Weimer, John J. Schell, John A. Snyder, Jacob Koontz.
Somerset township,
Alexander Landis, John Swank, Samuel Pile, of A., Michael Forney, Solomon Boucher, Jacob Good, Abraham Brugh, Michael Shaffer.

Milford township,
Joseph B. Critchfield, Jesse Critchfield, Michael S. Shultz.

Turkeyfoot township,
Conrad Lint, David Jennings, John K. McMillen, George Philippi, Israel Rhoads.

Addison township,
John Morrow.
Greenville township,
Jeremiah Glodfely.

Elklick township,
Josiah Dively, Daniel L. Miller, Elijah Wagoner, Jenkins Griffith.

Jenner township,
Henry Betz, Joseph Boyers.
Berlin borough,
George Hefley.

Shade township,
Jesse Slick, John Wagoner, David Cristey.

Southampton township,
George Cook, Jr.
Brothersvalley township,
Henry Sutor, Michael Snyder, Samuel Boger.

Summit township,
Abraham Beachy.
Allegheny township,
Edward Dorsey.

TERMS OF THE HERALD.
This paper is published every Tuesday, at \$2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance. If not paid within the year, \$2.50 will invariably be charged.
No subscription taken for less than six months.
—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless on the option of the editor, until arrears are paid off.
Advertisements will be inserted at \$1 per square, for the first three insertions; and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion.

CHEWING TOBACCO.
A VERY superior article of Chewing Tobacco, also, Congress Plug, for sale at the Drug Store of
W. M. McCREERY.
may 4

PILLS.
PILLS of all kinds: Wilson's Pills, which can kindly be recommended for the sick head ache, Smith's Sugar Coated Pills. For sale by
S. KURTZ.
may 11

TRUSSES.
THOMPSON'S and Heinzelman's Trusses; Spring Lancets and Blades, Syringes, M'Alister's All-healing Ointment, for sale at
S. KURTZ's.
Somerset County, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Somerset County, Greeting:

WHEREAS, at an adjourned Orphans' Court, held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1847, before the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Esquire, and George Chorpennig and John McCarty, his Associate Judges of the same court, Samuel J. Lichty one of the heirs of Joseph Lichty, dec'd, presented his petition to the said Judges, stating:

That the said Joseph Lichty lately died intestate, leaving issue twelve children living, and the issue of two children deceased, viz: Abraham, Peter, Jacob, Elizabeth intermarried with John Saylor, Anne intermarried with Henry Meyer, John, Daniel, Christian, Mary, intermarried with Peter Miller, Magdalena, Lydia, and your petitioner, being the twelve children, all over the age of twenty-one years, and all residing in Somerset county, except Peter Miller and wife, who reside in Westmoreland county, Penna., and Maria intermarried with Joseph Forney, Francis intermarried with Jonas Peck, Jacob, Barbara intermarried with John Speicher, Jeremiah, Elizabeth intermarried with Peter Maust, Samuel, Anne intermarried with Aaron Boucher, Sarah and Susanna, the ten last being children of Barbara now deceased, who intermarried with Jacob Saylor, also deceased; all over the age of twenty-one years, except the two last named, viz: Sarah and Susanna under the Guardianship of Perry Walker, guardian appointed ad litem; and all living in Somerset County, except Jacob, who resides in Fayette county, Penna., and Barbara intermarried with Jacob Miller, Abraham, Lydia, intermarried with John Schrack, Jonathan, Emanuel and Eliza, now under the Guardianship of Peter Walker; the six last named being children of Catharine, now deceased, who intermarried with Christian Saylor; all over the age of twenty-one years, except the last named, Eliza, and all residing in Somerset county, aforesaid, and seized in his demesne as of fee, of and in the following described plantation, or tract of land, situate in Somerset Township, Somerset County aforesaid, adjoining lands of Abraham Lichty, John Marteen Jr., Peter Lichty and Mathias Shellen, containing two hundred and forty-two acres, more or less, of which about one hundred and sixty acres are cleared, with a hewn log house weatherboarded and painted, two stories high, a frame house painted, of one story, a large barn and other out buildings thereon erected—with the appurtenances; And therefore praying the Court to award an inquest to make partition or valuation of the premises according to Law. We, therefore, command you, that taking with you, twelve free, honest and lawful men of your bailiwick, you go to and upon the premises aforesaid, and there by their oaths or solemn affirmation, that you make partition thereof, to and among the children of the said intestate, in such manner and in such proportions, as by the law of this Commonwealth is directed, if such partition can be made without prejudice to and spoiling of the whole; but if such partition cannot be made thereof as aforesaid, that then you value and appraise the same according to Law. And further, that you cause the inquest to enquire and ascertain whether the said Real Estate with the appurtenances, will conveniently accommodate more than one of the children of the said intestate; and if so, how many of the said children it will conveniently accommodate. That due notice of the time of making such partition or valuation, be given to all the parties interested, and that you make return of your proceedings herein to the next General Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on the first Monday in September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and forty-seven. And have you then there this writ. Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, Esquire, at Somerset, the 10th day of May, 1847.

W. H. PICKING, Clerk.

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Dr. Speer and Kuhn.
THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges. Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES, PARTICULARLY TO DISEASES OF THE EYE.
To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment. No contagious diseases will be admitted.
J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D.
May 25, 1847. Sheriff.

R. L. STEWART.
Attorney at Law, Somerset, Pa.
OFFICE of F. M. Kimmel, Esq., on Main Cross street.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on Note or Book account are requested to call and settle their accounts immediately or they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.
JAMES H. BENFORD.
Somerset, March 20, 1847.

Franklin H. Stahl,
FASHIONABLE HATTER.

TAKES this method of informing the citizens of Somerset and surrounding country that he has rented the old established hat shop of Sam'l Stahl, where he is manufacturing hats, from the most fashionable to the most domestic, and made of the best materials.—His stock consists in part of
Nutria, Cassimere, Brush, Russia, and Naped Hats,
of every shape, color and quality. Also a variety of men's and boy's wool hats; all of which he will warrant of equal finish and durability to any manufactured here or elsewhere.

This establishment having gained a reputation for making good work, the subscriber is determined to keep it up.

Remember the place opposite the "Herald" Office.

N B The highest price given for lamb's fleece and skin wool and all produce suited to this market. Great Bargains for cash. [Apr 20]

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 10th day of May, 1847, before the Honorable the Judges thereof.

On petition of Peter Friedline, of L. the court grant a rule on the Executors of Adam Gundle, dec'd, Adam Mowry and Henry J. Heiple, trustees appointed for the sale of the real estate of John Gundle, dec'd, widow, and heirs of said John Gundle, dec'd, Joseph Miller the purchaser, and all other persons interested, to appear at an adjourned orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, and then and there show cause if any they have, why the said Adam, Mowry, and Henry J. Heiple, trustees as aforesaid of John Gundle, deceased, should not pay the petitioner Peter Friedline, of L. out of the fund arising out of the sale of the real estate of said deceased. The sum of one thousand two hundred and twenty-four dollars and forty-two cents. To the Executors of Adam Gundle, dec'd, Adam Mowry and Henry J. Heiple, trustees appointed for the sale of the real estate of John Gundle, dec'd, widow and heirs of said John Gundle dec'd, Joseph Miller purchaser of the said real estate, and all other persons interested. You laying aside all business excuses, are hereby cited to be and appear before an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, then and there to show cause if any you have, why you should not pay the petitioner Peter Friedline, of L. out of the fund arising out of the sale of the real estate of the said John Gundle, dec'd. The sum of one thousand two hundred and twenty-four dollars & forty-two cts. "Herein fail not."

Given under my hand and seal of said court at Somerset, this 10th day of May, 1847.

Wm. H. PICKING, Clerk.

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

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THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges. Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

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Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment. No contagious diseases will be admitted.
J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D.

Dr. W. S. Harsh,
TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Centreville and vicinity. His office is at the White Hall Inn, (Joseph Pile's,) where at all times he may be found, unless absent on professional business. June 11

NOTICE.
THE Pamphlet Laws, passed at the last Session of the Legislature have been received and are ready for distribution to those entitled to have them.
A. J. OGLE, Prot'y.
Prothonotary's office, June 22, 1847.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart, the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Michael Sanner, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, and show cause if any they have why the real estate of said Michael Sanner, deceased, should not be sold.

Wm. H. PICKING, Clerk.
June 1, 1847.



Consumption of the Lungs.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—A compound Balsamic preparation from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar—the best remedy known to the world for the cure of Coughs, colds, asthma, croup, bleeding of the lungs, whooping cough, bronchitis, influenza, shortness of breath, pain and weakness in the breast or side, liver complaint and first stages of consumption.

We will not assert that this Balsam will cure Consumption in its very worst form, but it has cured many after all other means of relief had been tried in vain. And why not? It seems that WILD CHERRY was designed by Nature to be our PANACEA for the ravaging disease of this cold latitude. Let not the despairing invalid waste his money and lose time, to him so all important, in experimenting with the trashy nostrums of the day, but use at once a medicine that will cure, if a cure be possible—a medicine that science approves, and many years of experience has demonstrated that it always relieves.

"There is no such thing as a free lunch" in the history of this wonderful BALSAM. Evidence the most convincing—evidence that no one could doubt, fully establishes this fact. For the sake of brevity we select the following from thousands.

Isaac Platt Esq., Editor of the Poughkeepsie Eagle, one of the most influential Journals in the state of New York, states, under the authority of his own name, that a young lady, a relative of his, of very delicate constitution was attacked in February, 1842, with severe cold, which immediately produced spitting of blood, cough, fever, and other dangerous and alarming symptoms.—Through medical treatment and care she partially recovered during the summer. But on the return of winter she was attacked more violently than at first, she became scarcely able to walk, and was troubled with cough, chills, and fever every day, and appeared to be going rapidly with Consumption; at this time, when there was no sign of improvement, Mr. Platt procured a bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which she took, and it seemingly restored her. She got a second, and before it was half taken she was restored to perfect health, which she has enjoyed to the present time, without the slightest symptoms of her former disease.

The following we have just received from Messrs. Fall, McCracken & Co. agents for the sale of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, at Lancaster, Ohio.

To the Public.—I feel it my duty as an act of kindness to the afflicted, to inform them what Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry has done for my daughter.—There is many a parent who has given up a beloved daughter or son, as a prey to that fell destroyer consumption. They have, as I have done, tried all the most skillful and eminent physicians within their knowledge, and all of the most popular remedies that seemed to hold out some hope for a continuance of life, without getting any relief. To all such who, like me, have been seeking with trembling hope for some remedy of real efficacy, I would say, seek no farther but try at once Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. My daughter Sarah Jane, aged 17 years, whose life for months had been despaired of, and was supposed a sure prey to consumption, has been cured; restored to perfect health; and that too by using five bottles of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

JONATHAN COULSON.
Greenfield, Tp. Fairfield city, O March 15.

Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. Sold in Cincinnati on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets by
SANFORD & PARK.

Gen'l agents for the Western States
AGENTS FOR WISTAR'S BALSAM.
S. KURTZ, Somerset,
J. Lloyd & Co, Donegal,
S. Pileon, Berlin,
H. Little, Stoytown,
G. H. Keyser, Bedford,
October 20, 1846—1y

CUBA SEGARS.
CUBA, Half Spanish, and Common Segars, to be had at
McCREERY'S.
may 4

Administrators' Notice.
LETTERS of administration, on the Estate of Michael Ray, late of Jenner township, deceased having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Shade township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of the dec'd, on Friday the 30th of July next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

ABRAHAM BRUBAKER, Adm'r.
June 15, 1847.

FOR THE HAIR.
JAYNE'S Hair Tonic, for sale at the Drug Store of
S. KURTZ.
may 11

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable the Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart the court confirm the Inquisition on the estate of John D. Reese, dec'd, and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 10th day of May, A. D. 1847.

Wm. H. PICKING, Clerk.

May 25, 1847.

ORANGES & LEMONS.

Boxes, just received and for sale at the Drug Store of
WM. McCREERY.
may 4

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 15th day of May 1847, before the Honorable the Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gaither, the court confirm the Inquisition on the estate of George Hartzell, dec'd, and grant a rule on the widow, heirs and legal representative of said deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court, to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 10th day of May, 1847.

Wm. H. PICKING, Clerk.

May 25, 1847.

WATER CRACKERS.

BBL. Water Crackers, Just received and for sale at the Drug Store of
WM. McCREERY.
may 4

ALSO, 1 Bbl. Sugar Crackers.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 10th day of May, 1847, before the Honorable the Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Kimmel, the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of John Graham, dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, and show cause if any they have, why the real estate of said John Graham, dec'd, should not be sold.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 10th day of May, 1847.

Wm. H. PICKING, Clerk.

May, 25, 1847.

FOR CONSUMPTION.

DR. WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry. ALSO, Houck's and Swaine's Panacea, to be had at
S. KURTZ's.
may 11

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart the Court granted a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Mathew Pinkerton, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of September A. D. 1847, and show cause if any they have, why the real estate of said Mathew Pinkerton, deceased, should not be sold.

Extract from the record of said Court certified this 10th day of May 1847.

Wm. H. PICKING, Clerk.

June 1, 1847.

DRUGS! DRUGS!!

THE subscriber, having purchased from John L. Snyder, his stock of Drugs and Medicines, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a good supply of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes, Varnish, Oils, Essences, Patent Medicines, Painter's Brushes, &c., all of which he will sell very cheap for Cash.

SAMUEL KURTZ.
May 11, 47.

To Journeymen HOUSE JOINERS.

THE undersigned, residing in the Borough of Somerset, Pa., wishes to employ three journeymen house joiners, to whom constant work during the season and liberal wages will be given. Any one willing to engage, will please make application soon.
BENJAMIN F. BEATTY.
June 15-47

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of Samuel Dively, late of Southampton township, deceased having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of the dec'd, on Friday the 30th of July next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

SAMUEL ELRICK, Adm'r.
June 15, 1847.

MARBLE TOMB STONES.

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public generally, that he continues to carry on the Stone cutting business, at his shop in Somerset, where he will always keep on hand and finish to order a variety of MARBLE and COMMON

TOMB STONES,

all of which will be sold at reasonable prices.

Country produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.
March 2, 1847—1y

Somerset County, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Somerset County, Greeting:

WHEREAS, at an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset in and for the county of Somerset, on the 10th day of May A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, Esquire, President and George Chorpennig and John McCarty Associate Judges of the same court, John Shirer presented his petition to the said Judges, stating:

That Peter Shirer, Sen'r, late of the town of Salisbury, in said county, died intestate, leaving the following heirs and legal representatives. 1. The issue of Margaret Shirer, now deceased, who was intermarried with Adam Shultz, and left issue 1. Peter Shultz, 2. Eliza Shultz, intermarried with John Royer, 3. the issue of Lydia Shultz now dec'd, who was intermarried with Charles Wagner and left issue Ann Maria, Matilda, Rachel and Elizabeth all minors, (under the Guardianship of Elijah Wagner.) 4th, Judith Shultz intermarried with Casper Werner; 2. Salome Shirer, intermarried with Peter Haldeman, 3. John Shirer, your petitioner. 4. the issue of Polly Shirer, now deceased, who was intermarried with William Pence, the three latter being minors, of whom Elijah Wagner is Guardian ad litem. 5. Peter Shirer. 6. Lydia Shirer, intermarried with Michael Kimmel. 7. Elizabeth Shirer intermarried with Samuel Engle. That the said Peter Shirer died seized in his demesne as of fee of and in the following real estate.

No 1 A lot numbered 32 on the plot of the town of Salisbury, with a dwelling house, out houses and stabling thereon erected, and lots numbered 21, 7 and 8, respectively, situated adjoining and in the rear of number 32.

No 2 A lot numbered 26 on the plot aforesaid.

No 3 A lot of ground containing five acres and a hundred and seven perches, adjoining and south of the lots aforesaid.

No 4 A lot of ground, containing about twenty seven acres, adjoining lands of Peter Livengood, and situated on the east of the main road leading from Salisbury to Myers' Mills.

No 5 A lot of ground containing 22 acres and one hundred perches, adjoining lands of Peter Livengood, John Shirer, Henry Brewer and others.

No 6 A lot of ground containing 20 acres and sixty three perches adjoining lands of William Glatfely, Michael Dively's heirs and others, with the appurtenances, and therefore praying the Court to award an inquest to make partition or valuation of the premises according to Law. We therefore command you, that taking with you, twelve free honest and lawful men of your bailiwick you go to and upon the premises aforesaid, and there by their oaths or solemn affirmations, that you make partition thereof, to and among the widow and children of the said intestate in such manner and in such proportions as by the law of this Commonwealth is directed, if such partition can be made without prejudice to and spoiling of the whole; but if such partition cannot be made thereof, as aforesaid, that then you shall value and appraise the same according to law. And further, that you cause the said inquest to inquire and ascertain whether the said Real Estate with the appurtenances will conveniently accommodate more than one of the children of the said intestate; and if so, how many of the said children it will conveniently accommodate; that due notice of the time of making such partition or valuation be given to all the parties interested, and that you make return of your proceedings herein to the next General Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on the first Monday in September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven. And have you then there this writ. Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, Esquire, at Somerset, the 10th day of May A. D. 1847.

W. H. PICKING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE persons in the above writ of partition named will take notice that I will hold an Inquest upon the real estate of Peter Shirer, deceased, as in the said writ mentioned, on Friday the 13th day of August next, at the late dwelling house of said deceased, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.
SAMUEL GRIFFITH, Sheriff.
May 25, 1846.

'Gen. Taylor never surrenders!'

PINE MILL MANUFACTORY.
one half mile East of Stoytown, Somerset Co., Pa., near the great Philadelphia and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to the public, that they have entered into partnership in the

Woolen Manufacturing Business, and having received new

POWER LOOMS

and **CARDING MACHINES** from the East, of the most approved and latest fashion; and all other machinery new and in prime order, they are ready and anxious to accommodate customers in every branch of manufacturing; from

WOOL CARDING

and Pulling to manufacturing Sattinets, Cloths, Jeans, Flannels, Blankets, Carpeting, &c., &c., according to order, in a workmanlike manner.

And at 20 per cent lower than

usual for manufacturing, without delay or disappointment. Having in their employ the most skillful workmen that can be procured, they feel confident of rendering entire satisfaction.

S. KIMMEL, D. KOONTZ,

Pine Mills, April 27, 1847

P. S. All kinds of domestic goods and an extensive assortment of merchandise received lately from the East, to be had at S. Kimmel's Store at the Mills very low in exchange for wool, Flaxseed or other approved produce. S. K.

As a Further Evidence

That the principle of curing disease by cleansing and purifying the body, is strictly in accordance with the laws which govern the animal economy; and if properly carried out by the use of

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills,

Will certainly result in the complete abolition of disease; we offer the following testimonials, from persons of the highest respectability in New York, who have been recently cured of the most obstinate complaints, solely by the use of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills of the North American College of Health.

Certificates of Cures

FROM JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND

Doctor William Wright:—Dear Sir,—It is with great satisfaction that I inform you of my having been entirely cured of dyspepsia, of five years' standing, by the use of your Indian Vegetable Pills.

Previous to meeting with your celebrated medicine, I had been under the care of several physicians, and had tried various medicines, but all to no effect. After using one 25 cent box of your pills, however, I experienced so much benefit, that I resolved to persevere in the use of them, according to directions, which I am happy to state has resulted in a perfect cure. In gratitude to you for the great benefit I have received, and also in the hope that others similarly afflicted may be induced to make a trial of your extraordinary medicine, I send you this statement with full liberty to publish the name if you think proper. Yours, &c.

G. C. BLACK.

From New York City.

Dr. Wm. Wright:—Dear Sir,—At your recommendation, I some time since made trial of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, of the North American College of Health, and can conscientiously assert that of **Purifying the blood and Renovating the System,** I have received more benefit from their use than from any other medicine it has heretofore been my good fortune to meet with.

I am, dear sir, with many thanks, your obliged friend,
CHAS. M. TATE,
No 60 Hammerly street, New York.

From Warwarsing, N. Y.

DEAR SIR—I have been afflicted for several years with inward weakness and general debility, accompanied at times with pain in the side and other distressing complaints. After having tried various medicines without effect, I was persuaded by a friend to make trial of Dr. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, which I am happy to state have relieved me in a most wonderful manner. I have used the medicine as yet but a short time, and have no doubt, by a perseverance in the use of the medicine according to directions, that I shall in a short time be perfectly restored.

I most willingly recommend said Pills to all persons similarly afflicted, and in the full belief that the same beneficial results will follow their use.

I remain, yours sincerely,
HENRY W. FOOTE.

Warwarsing, Ulster Co, New York.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds; Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase from the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village & town in the state.

Agents for Somerset County.

PARKER & ANKENY, Somerset,
M. A. Ross, Petersburg,
Samuel Kimmel, Pine Mills,
G. Parker & Co, Jennerville,
Michael Sipe, Somerset township,
Aughinbaugh & Brubaker, Centreville
Stevens & Schlag, Bakerstown,
J. Shaffer Sr. & Co, Stoytown,
W. Chalfant, Buckstown,
Hay & Baer, Lavansville,
J. C. Darrell, Smithfield.